

## SENATOR THOMPSON FAVORS RESIDENTS FOR ALL OFFICES

Is Convinced Islands Have Not  
Been Fairly Treated in Mat-  
ter of Federal Appointments

### GREATEST PROBLEM IS HOMESTEAD QUESTION

Thinks Prohibition Would Be One  
of Greatest Steps Forward  
People Could Take

"I go away convinced that the islands have not been fairly treated in the matter of appointments to fill federal positions in the Territory," said Senator Wm. H. Thompson of Kansas in a statement to The Advertiser. "I believe that you have plenty of good men here capable of filling all the federal positions and I do not believe that there should be mainlanders sent down here to be your postmasters, your judges and your collectors. I must say, however, that I have heard no resident here complain of the quality of the men who have been sent here, nor have I seen the slightest evidence of any cold-shouldering of mainland office holders."

"Hawaii is the most tolerant place I was ever in. In Kansas, if we kept getting outsiders for our federal positions, we would never stop kicking."

"I have enjoyed every minute of my stay here and I especially enjoyed your Ad Club luncheon. In Kansas we would call that club a 'booster club' with a motto of 'Boost or Bust.' But Hawaii does not need boosting. It boasts itself."

### Our Big Problem

"The greatest problem of the islands, as I see it, is the land and homestead question. It will require much careful attention properly to solve. While I have not come to any positive and irrevocable conclusion, and my mind may be changed by more mature consideration and reflection, yet I now feel convinced that the long time leasing system is a mistake and should be gradually eliminated and that the opportunities of the people to secure homesteads should be increased, rather than made more difficult. Landlordism is repugnant to the fundamental principles of American government, and should be reduced to the minimum. The fact that the ownership of two entire islands of the Hawaiian group has practically passed into the hands of two families should be a warning to the people and to the government, that it is a duty to see that no such ownership and control can possibly be acquired of the remaining islands. The home is the foundation of all stable governments and to own one is the first duty of good citizenship."

"About half a dozen great corporations seem to own or control the greater part of the most productive land of the islands and hold most of it by lease for a nominal consideration. The income from only four companies from the use of government land has been enormous—about three million dollars last year, from which the Territory received less than ten thousand dollars annually. Any other landlord that the government would have received a million dollars rental."

"If any of these leases are renewed they should be for not to exceed ten years and for a consideration fairly commensurate with the profits derived by the tenants; and all made subject to actual and bona fide homesteaded entry upon a reasonable valuation basis. Make Oahu Impregnable."

"As to the National defense: The island of Oahu should be made absolutely impregnable no matter what the cost. This is the key to the entire western coast of the mainland. It should be made impossible for any enemy to ever take the islands. It is the most valuable Pacific defense for our whole country and nothing should be left undone, including the establishment of all necessary military roads, to make it perfectly safe and absolutely secure."

### Urges Prohibition

"The adoption of prohibition in the islands would be one of the greatest steps forward the people could possibly take. We have had prohibition in Kansas for thirty-seven years and would never think of going back to the saloon. It has done more for Kansas in a moral, financial and educational way than any other one thing. 'The proof of the pudding is in the eating.'"

"If I were asked what one law in Kansas we think the most of and would fight for with our lives, I would have to say the prohibition liquor law. What is best for the people of a State is best for the people of a Territory. Not a single argument in theory against prohibition has ever materialized in actual practice. It produces better business, increased wealth, less drunkenness and lawlessness, better fed, clothed and housed people and a happy and contented citizenship."

### DU ROI SAYS WILL REFUTE ALL CHARGES

"Insinuations made by certain people in Honolulu regarding my supposed pro-German tendencies are without the least foundation," said Carl du Roi, manager of B. F. Ehlers & Co. yesterday. "I have not yet had time to formulate a reply to the letter published in The Advertiser this morning under the signature of Mr. Balch," he added, "but I will draw up a statement this week refuting all charges that have been made against me."

### INDIGESTION AND BILIOUSNESS

You should not eat food of any kind when bilious, take a full dose of Chamberlain's Tablets and drink plenty of water. That will cleanse the stomach, move the bowels and soon restore the system to a healthy condition. For sale by all dealers. Bennett, Smith & Co., Ltd. Agents for Hawaii.—Advertisement.

## Housewives Protest Against Closing of Retail Division

Lament Is Voiced That Place  
Patronized By Economical  
Buyers Is No More Available  
and They Must Pay More

Protests are being voiced by housewives all over the city against the closing of the retail division of the territorial marketing division on Saturday. Many of them have depended on the division for much of their supply of island produce and meats, and have found that the division's prices were always a little below those asked elsewhere.

"Meat has usually been about five cents a pound cheaper there," said one housewife yesterday, "and at the present high cost of living the ten or fifteen or twenty-five cents saved was of real benefit. It would buy one of the dinner vegetables to go with the meat or the materials for a good vegetable salad for luncheon, and the saving was worth going to the market for, even if it was inconvenient. Now that we will have to pay the higher prices of the retail dealers without any redress it will mean still more cutting down on the table in many homes, even of the middle class."

Another woman made the statement that the service at the marketing division had always been satisfactory in her experience, which covered the past twelve months. She had found the vegetables, fruits, and meats of good quality and low price, and would have been glad to continue trading there as long as she could.

"I cannot see why they cannot go on selling at retail," said yet another woman who is a resident of Manoa, and whose machine makes trips to the territorial market three times weekly for produce and meat. "They say they lack equipment, but they have still the same equipment which they have used since the market division was started. It seems to me that they could get along with it a little while longer and perhaps get more a few months from now."

"Just at this time, when it appears as if the main object of every grocer and butcher was to put prices as high as possible, it seems a shame to close the only market where the public was absolutely certain they were getting a fair deal in goods and prices."

"I feel very badly over the closing of the retail division," said Mrs. Monaghan Cooke, member of the women's committee of the food commission. "I have never had better meat than that which I have obtained at the territorial market, and shall be very sorry not to be able to get it there any more. Their poultry division too has always been well kept up and absolutely reliable. It seems to me a great loss to the public to have the department discontinued."

"I am coming back just as soon as I am able and I am going to stay for two or three months," says William Hess, superintendent of the botanical gardens at Washington, who is one of the distinguished members of the visiting congressional party. "Hawaii, from the standpoint of a botanist and a lover of nature, is an earthly paradise. I want to stay here long enough to see it all. I have only had a taste so far."

Mr. Hess has gathered a few bushels of seeds in his tour of the islands and has been promised a ton or so of seedlings and slips of local plants, which he will set out in his gardens at the botanical gardens. He is especially enthusiastic regarding Monahan gardens, through which he was shown by Donald MacLachlan, the landscape expert and botanist in charge. He finds, however, scores of things botanical to admire on every hand.

Mr. Hess is one of the recognized authorities of the nation in his line. He has been in charge of the famous Washington gardens for a number of years, and has introduced many new specimens of plants and flowers to the United States, as well as originating some new hybrids. His interest in Hawaii is likely to prove profitable to the Territory.

## NO WORD RECEIVED OF ARREST OF GRANZOW

No word has yet been received from San Francisco by United States Marshal J. J. Smiddy of the arrest of Charles Granzow, captain of the French Frigate schooner, October 25 last. Granzow is accused of having been the cause of the vessel's destruction.

Marshal Smiddy said yesterday that Granzow will be charged under section 301 of the Penal Code of the United States, which specifies that he who willfully destroys or sets fire to a ship, is liable to be imprisoned for a term not exceeding ten years.

The case against Granzow is very black, federal officials say. Affidavits in the hands of federal authorities declare that Captain Granzow deliberately allowed the burglar to run on the ship. The affidavits are sworn to by various members of the crew. It is not yet known whether Granzow will be tried in San Francisco or in Honolulu. Marshal Smiddy holds the belief that he will be sent here for trial, but definite information on this point is expected within the next few days.

## FISH HATCHERY RECEIVES KOKUA

Representative Bowers Ex-  
presses Willingness To Draft  
Bill To Be Offered In Congress

Members of the Congressional Party that is about to end its visit here and sail for the mainland, have seen as a need of the Territory a fish hatchery and the appointment of a federal fish and game commission in connection with the establishment of a hatchery has been spoken of by various senators and congressmen as a probable outcome of action to be taken at Washington at the next session of congress.

Representative George M. Bowers of West Virginia, member of the marine and fisheries committee of the house, and formerly United States commissioner of fisheries in the administration of McKinley, Roosevelt and Taft, will probably draft the bill that is to be offered in congress. Representative Bowers expressed his willingness to do this yesterday in discussing the project.

"What will be needed," he said, "will be an appropriation of \$50,000 for the purpose. The government should be urged to send a delegation of scientists from the bureau of fisheries here to make an exhaustive study of conditions and prepare a report upon which action by congress may be based." He expressed his complete sympathy with the project and stated he would welcome an opportunity to take the whole matter up in detail with Delegate Kahale in Washington.

Referring to former inquiries along this line made here, he said while he was commissioner of fisheries he had sent Dr. David Starr Jordan and Dr. Barton W. Evermann, who was then an official of the fisheries bureau, to Honolulu. The investigation made then was the only one the government has made, he stated, and the report of it in three volumes has been held to be a work of the greatest value.

In connection with the project Senator Miles Poindexter expressed keen interest and he asked that a statement of conditions in connection with Hawaiian fisheries, given as fully as possible from facts now known, be submitted to him.

The project was presented to the legislators by William M. Templeton of the internal revenue office, who in company with a number of Honolulu sportsmen and others interested in native fisheries and wild life, have been planning action to preserve game and propagate fish of the island waters.

Word Received of  
Honolulu Boys  
Fighting the Huns

Letters have recently come to hand from some of the men who left Honolulu about three years ago, and who have since been in the British army or navy fighting the Boches.

Robert Sharp, formerly chief engineer of the S. S. Kestrel, sailed from Honolulu for the front early in 1915. "Bob," as his Honolulu friends call him, was until quite recently, a member of a caterpillar section of heavy artillery. He is now transferred to one of the big British army repair shops situated close behind the firing line, where all kinds of big guns, auto trucks, "tanks" and other sorts of motor vehicles are repaired and made ready once more for service. He says that he has gained in health since coming over to France, but has still visions of the coconut palms and blue seas of the Pacific.

V. Woodburn Heron, who left Honolulu about the same time as Sharp, enlisted in one of the London Scottish battalions along with A. Huter, P. Brolan and E. Shackleton. Their battalion was in active service in France for eighteen months, but was afterwards shifted to the Salonika front. Heron was a member of the transport department of his regiment, and a few months ago was laid up in hospital, having been kicked by a mule. On recovering, he caught malaria fever, and his eyesight has now become impaired, and after being examined by a medical board, has been sent down to the Salonika base where he is attached to a battalion of the Durham Light Infantry. Heron mentions that Doctor Stubbs, formerly a medical practitioner on these islands, is in the M. O. of the London Scottish battalion in which he was a member.

James C. Mutch, who was formerly employed on a Hawaii plantation, is still attached to the headquarters staff of the 15th (City of Aberdeen) Brigade of the Royal Field Artillery. He says that his time has been fully taken up helping to smash up the concrete pill boxes of the Huns. The noise from hundreds of big guns blaring away at the same time is stated to be something intense, and enough to drive one crazy. He is keeping in good health.

Leut. Edmund Clarke of the Canadian Infantry is still in a major's uniform in England where he was sent, having contracted tuberculosis in the damp trenches in Flanders. In a recent letter he says that he is feeling somewhat better and was expecting to be removed to another institution situated in a higher and drier part of England.

Maj. H. A. Gresham, M. C., who, about a year ago, was placed in command of the principal school in England for training Royal Flying Corps officers as wireless observers, is now at Austin, Texas. He was selected by the British government for special duty with the aeroplane schools in the United States. He is now touring the country, spending a week or so at each school as occasion demands. He hopes to get the length of the Pacific Coast, but so far has been unable to make it. He expects to be in the United States for another six weeks or so, after which he will return to England or France.

## Myers Opposed To Releasing Cane Lands To Plantations

Senator Henry Myers of Mont-  
ana has expressed himself abso-  
lutely and unqualifiedly against the  
leasing of government areas which  
have been devoted to sugar cane  
raising to plantations, and is just  
as strongly of the opinion these  
lands should be thrown open for  
general entry by homesteaders.

He believes that neither the people of the islands nor congress will stand for any repeal of the present laws that will prevent the throwing open of the lands as now. He says his opinion is based on his own conviction and what he has seen and heard during his travels around the islands, and says that these lands should only be thrown open to the people. He claims it is an American to follow a system of leasing back these lands to the corporations, and says he does not believe in government landlordism.

## ISHII IN FAVOR OF PACIFIC HAGUE

The plan for a "Hague Conference in the Pacific" to be held at Honolulu, which was originally proposed by the late H. P. Wood, when secretary of the Hawaii Promotion Committee, and urged again by his successor, A. P. Taylor, and finally given its best impetus by Oswald Garrison Villard, president of the New York Evening Post Company, of New York City, received its most recent approval by Viscount Ishii, special commissioner of Japan during his recent visit to the United States.

In a letter just received from Mr. Villard by A. P. Taylor, who had some correspondence with Mr. Villard on the Hague subject, as well as upon the organization of the Pacific American Union, which was planned and developed by Mr. Taylor, the Evening Post president said that "those of us who believe in this plan of a Hague conference of the Pacific have not lost sight of it."

With reference to Viscount Ishii, who gave utterances to his famous Monroe Doctrine for Japan at a dinner given by Mr. Villard in New York, the latter wrote:

"On the occasion of a dinner given by me to Viscount Ishii and the members of the special Japanese-American commission. I broached the subject and was surprised to find Ishii nodding his head in complete agreement."

"Of course, the way to carry the thing out is through congress, and you have gone at it in the right way in trying to interest congressmen and the senate. I have best wishes for the project."

The Pacific American Union project has been laid before a large number of congressmen and received the approval of the majority written to. I also had the approval of George Angell, writer of the "Foreign Trade" department of Leslie's Weekly, in a special story on the subject, and four separate letters from men of Washington not connected with the government.

August Erly, secretary to Delegate Kalamianoff, has been interested in the project for some time, and if he waits over here for a week after the Congressional Party leaves for the mainland, will devote into the subject. He is now in a favorable position to present it to congress. He wrote from Washington to Honolulu several times for information on the subject, and on his return to Washington will ascertain what particular department of the government it might be established, and will also work out some of the details as to organization.

The Pacific American Union contemplates the formation into a union of Hawaii, American Samoa, Alaska, Guam and the Philippines into an organization similar to that of the Pan-American Union, composed of Central and South American Republics, which has its headquarters at Washington. The Pacific Union is proposed for the purpose of exploiting on a large scale, and in a scientific way, the great trade and travel resources of the Pacific, and its importance in maritime development, and also draw more attention to the Pacific than is possible in the ordinary department publications.

When officially brought to the attention of congress it is planned to have Delegate Kalamianoff present on the subject on behalf of Hawaii.

## MANAGER BALLENTYNE RETURNS FROM UTAH

After a trip to Utah to investigate for a local lot of bond and stockholders of the property and affairs of the Montana Bingham Mining Company, and while there having determined to accept the management of the company under a reorganization, which was effected while he was there, C. O. Ballentyne, manager of the Honolulu Rapid Transit Company, has returned to settle up his affairs and sever his connection with the Rapid Transit and make the necessary preparations for an indefinite stay on the mainland.

Mr. Ballentyne was selected by the local lot to represent them in an investigation which they desired made before investing further in the Montana Bingham Company because of the general confidence which is reposed in him. While in Utah he not only made the investigation desired but also represented the Honolulu interests in the reorganization of the company. It was reported that the management of the company was tendered to him and he determined to accept.

It is said that he will return to the mainland about the first of the year.

## HAWAIIAN QUEEN'S STORY FOR SCHOOLS

Short and Concise Account of  
Life of Liliuokalani, Last  
Island Monarch

Of interest to teachers and pupils of all island schools will be the following brief account of the life of the late Queen Liliuokalani. It can easily be made a part of the course of study to familiarize Hawaiian children with the story of Hawaii's last queen.

Liliuokalani was born September 2, 1838, near the present site of the Queen's Hospital, Honolulu. Her name was Lydia Kamehameha. Her father was Kamehameha and her mother was Keohokalei. Her ancestry traces back to the foundation of the Kamehameha dynasty and she claimed relationship to the royal family of the five sovereigns of that name.

Liliuokalani was given away in infancy by her parents to another chief, by whom she was adopted according to the Hawaiian custom of exchanging children, observed to foster and cement the ties between the different clans and chiefs.

### At School When Four Years

When four years old, Liliuokalani was sent to the Royal School, founded and conducted by Mr. and Mrs. Amos G. Cooke, the pupils all being children of the royal family and the high chiefs. It was a boarding school, and here Liliuokalani learned English well and was educated in the teaching of the Christian religion.

Among the royal children who were at the school during Liliuokalani's time were three children of Kinau, daughter of Kamehameha I—Lot, who was later Kamehameha IV, and his sister, Princess Victoria. There were also Prince William Lunalilo, who followed Kamehameha IV as king; Liliuokalani's brother, Kalanikouhi, who became the seventh king of Hawaii; Liliuokalani's foster-sister, Bernice Pauahi, and Emma Rooke, who became the queen of Kamehameha IV.

Church attendance and Christian worship were deeply instilled into the minds of the children at the Royal School. They attended church every Sunday, accompanied by their teachers, Mr. and Mrs. Cooke, and occupied seats near the pew of the King.

Of Liliuokalani's ability as a child at school and her tastes, the best description perhaps can be taken from her personal memoirs. She writes:

"In my school days my facility in reading music at sight was always recognized by my instructors. After leaving school my musical education was continued from time to time as opportunity offered, but I scarcely remember the days when it would not have been possible for me to write either the words or the music for any occasion on which poetry or song was needed. To compose was as natural to me as to breathe; and this gift of mine, never having been suffered to fall into disuse, remained a source of great consolation to this day."

### When She Met Her Husband

It was in her childhood that Liliuokalani met her future husband, John O. Dominis, son of an American sea captain. A day school for children was established by a Mr. and Mrs. John Lytle next to the Royal School. A high school, never having been suffered to fall into disuse, remained a source of great consolation to this day. When she met her husband, John O. Dominis, son of an American sea captain. A day school for children was established by a Mr. and Mrs. John Lytle next to the Royal School. A high school, never having been suffered to fall into disuse, remained a source of great consolation to this day.

### On Married Emma Rooke and the royal wedding, in which Liliuokalani participated as a bridesmaid, in Kawaiahua

On June 12, 1856, King Kamehameha IV married Emma Rooke and the royal wedding, in which Liliuokalani participated as a bridesmaid, in Kawaiahua. The wedding was the occasion of great festivity in Honolulu with numerous presents, balls and lunas. In November of that year, Liliuokalani traveled with her mother, Konia, who was in failing health, to the island of Hawaii and later to Lahaina. It was during this time that Liliuokalani became engaged to Prince William Lunalilo, but she later broke the betrothal and in 1860 was engaged to Dominis, whom she married September 10, 1862. Konia died July 2, 1857, and until her marriage, Liliuokalani continued to live with the Bishops.

### When Liliuokalani became Mrs. John O. Dominis, she and her husband moved to Washington Place in Beretani Street, which Captain Dominis had built as a private residence.

### Three Epochs in Queen's Life

Liliuokalani's life from her marriage to her death may be divided into three important phases: the twenty-nine years from 1862 to 1891, the years of her accession to the throne overthrown by the regents of Kings Kamehameha V, Lunalilo and Kalakaua, during which Liliuokalani became more and more a conspicuous figure in public life and a factor in the affairs of the growing constitutional monarchy; the twenty-two years of her sovereignty, from 1891 to 1893; and the twenty-three years of her retirement when she attracted attention by her repeated trips to Washington and later lived quietly in semi-royal fashion at her home, Washington Place, in Honolulu.

Parangadhar Das, Hindu, employed as a chemist on the Paia Plantation, Maui, arrived in Honolulu yesterday en route to San Francisco, where he will appear as a witness in the cases being brought against George Rodick, August Schneider and other persons for alleged connection with an attempt to foment a rebellion in India. Das was accompanied by his wife, who is also wanted as a witness in the same cases.

## Former Residents Grieved By Death of the Queen

Letter of Condolence Received  
From Man Who Was Once  
Barber To King Kalakaua;  
Hawaiians Abroad Mourns For  
Liliuokalani

The news of the death of the late Queen Liliuokalani as it reached former islanders now residing on the mainland through the newspapers, has brought many letters back to Honolulu from persons who are now almost unknown here. Many of Hawaii's vast army of friends all over the United States, including writers who visited here and "wrote up" the islands, gave the press personal accounts concerning the queen and Hawaii in general.

One letter, received at The Advertiser office and addressed to a former editor long since dead, was written by Harry Byng who says he lived here from 1881 to 1889. He is now in Hoquiam, Washington. He adds that he was at one time barber to King Kalakaua.

"This morning's paper published the story of the death of Queen Liliuokalani and it brought back to me fond recollections of 1889 years I spent in Honolulu. You are the only old timer I can write to that remembers me as barber to His Late Majesty, Kalakaua. Hawaii is like a dream of the past, but never forgotten."

"A number of Hawaiians live at my home in Hoquiam. I have them working in the saw mills and also in the salmon canneries, and they are good, kind-hearted, industrious men. In their leisure hours they play their guitars, and ukuleles that charm the whole neighborhood. These kind-hearted Hawaiians ask me to write you to say that they are grieving over the loss of their beloved Queen Liliuokalani and their hearts go out in sympathy to the native Hawaiian people, so far away from the home of their birth and I also express my condolences to the Hawaiian people."

Accompanying his letter is the following letter addressed to The Advertiser, signed by all the Hawaiians of Hoquiam:

"Will you permit us space in your most valuable paper to express our deep sympathy with our beloved Hawaiian people for the loss to us of our beloved Queen Liliuokalani. Yours very truly, Wm. Kalamia, John Paaluli, James Helelou, Ahina Aloia, Palmer Parker, Waipua, A. Kaulukou, Joseph P. Hull, Solomon B. Linaholo, George Paul Henry Freeman, George Williams, Ernest Souzer, Chest Lusk, Henry Solomon and Harry Byng, King Kalakaua's Barber in 1887."

## PROGRESS MADE WITH MAUI IMPROVEMENTS

The building of the masonry dam at Ohia in the Kula district of Maui is nearing completion, states Acting Chairman W. R. Hobbs of the harbor board, following a visit of inspection recently made to Maui.

The dam was built to supplement an existing pipe line to form a reservoir that is to have a capacity of six and a half million gallons to conserve water for residents of the district. The next step toward the completion of the reservoir will be the lining with cement of the reservoir which will then be ready for use. Contracts for this work may be asked for shortly. An appropriation of \$30,000 in the loan fund was voted for the project and, it is stated, a considerable sum in addition will be required before the work is wholly finished.

Another work of importance inspected by the harbor board officer was the tract, formerly the Lahaina swamp, which has been drained. This work, it is stated, will be completed next month. The area drained contains seven and a half acres and the fill that was made used 50,000 cubic yards of dirt which was hauled a distance of seven and a half miles. The cost of the work was approximately \$33,800. The reclaimed land is to be used by the people of the district as a drill ground and recreation park.

## Does Sleep Fail to Refresh You?



Kidney troubles are very common in our country, partly because of the American habit of making a continual rush of either work or pleasure. It gives the system, especially the kidneys, no time to recover. When the kidneys are weak you are likely to feel all tired out and nervous, and to suffer from backache, headache, dizzy spells, sharp darting pains, and urinary irregularities. The kidneys need help. Dr. Don's Backache Kidney Pills. Thousands recommend them for just such troubles.

"When Your Back is Lame—Remember the Name." (Don't simply ask for a kidney remedy—ask distinctly for Don's Backache Kidney Pills and take no other.) Don's Backache Kidney Pills are sold by all druggists and storekeepers, or will be mailed on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., or Benson Smith & Co., agents for the Hawaiian Islands. (Advertisement)

## CAPTIVE FOR FORTY DAYS ON COMMERCE RAIDER PRINZ ETEL

James Conney, Seaman On Ysa-  
bell, One of First Taken Pris-  
oner By Famous Vessel

James Conney, a seaman on the little schooner Ysabella now lying in port, was held prisoner for forty days on the German commerce raider Prinz Eitel Frederick when that vessel was terrorizing shipping in the Atlantic shortly after the outbreak of the European war, and was not released until she put into Newport News early in March, 1915, where she interned.

Conney was a member of the crew of the bark Isabella Brown, bound from Chile to Falmouth with a cargo of sugar. His vessel was picked up by the raider on the night of January 27, 1917, in 27 degrees latitude South. All of the provisions and the nineteen members of the crew were immediately placed aboard the Prinz Eitel, and the ship was sunk the following morning, a fuse being placed in her fore hold.

### William P. Frye Sunk

Two days later, the American ship, William P. Frye, bound from Seattle to Queenstown with a cargo of wheat, was overtaken and fifty German seamen and one officer were placed aboard. They were ordered to discharge her cargo into the sea and the raider went on in her course of destruction. A Frenchman was sunk during the night and the next morning the raider returned to the Frye, removed the men and provisions, sending the ship to the bottom at nine o'clock.

"What the Eitel interned at Newport News in March, 1915, were five hundred prisoners aboard—passengers and members of the crews of the destroyed vessels," said Mr. Conney yesterday afternoon. "During the forty-four days our crew was aboard, and we were among the first taken, the Eitel sank eight ships, three steam and five sail."

"Each night the subjects of all enemy nations were banded down in the forward hold and the neutrals were allowed to remain on deck. During the day we were allowed to exercise on deck under guard, and then would return to the dungeon. Most of the captives were young fellows and their enthusiasm ran high at times. One morning, I remember distinctly, we were singing the various English and Allied war songs down in the hold, when the captain yelled down and inquired into the cause of the hilarity. He said he had never seen an Englishman that was any good, so naturally I great many things would have to be overlooked."

"One young fellow was quick to respond to this insult and shouted back that whenever the day came that the Kaiser was considered one-tenth as good as the lowest Englishman, no one aboard the Eitel would ever be alive to hear of it. This infuriated the skipper and he ordered the members of the captured crews to remain below forty-eight hours, merely as a disciplinary measure for having insulted the head of the German army and navy."

### Little Complaint to Make

"We had little complaint to make of life aboard, for we were treated as decently as possible under the circumstances. When the ship became crowded with women and children, things were not quite so pleasant, unpleasant as they were. There was a scarcity of water and the fifth and dirt accumulated all over the ship as the water leaked in. The Eitel was high out of the water and but little fuel remained. We expected her to capsize almost any minute, but she held to her course. I hardly believe that the raider could have gone another mile when she put into Newport News, for she had waited until her last ton of coal had been burned before she put into port."

### Returning to England

"When we were given our freedom here," Conney concluded, "we thought but probably we were fortunate in having met with such an experience, linking the war would last but a few weeks longer at the most. And, of course most of us were disappointed, for here I am nearly three years later and the laughter is going on with even greater fury. But I have been disappointed many times since then, and when I left Santa seventy-nine days ago, I felt that there was a possibility that the war would be over by the time we reached America, but I see it looks as gloomy as ever. I'm slowly making my way to England, and although I am not young as I wish I were, I may yet be able to show the Germans that they are not the only ones who know anything about the waters of the Atlantic."

## ARMY OFFICERS LIKE THE BRITISH BLOUSE

The appearance in town of a number of new officers wearing tunics patterned after those worn by British army officers, has caused a general discussion among the regular army officers here to use this type of blouse in preference to the present one.

"That sort of a blouse," said an officer at army headquarters yesterday, "is made for comfort, and in a warm place like this it gives a decided change for the better. It gives the neck complete comfort. Our tight fitting collared blouse with neck cloth underneath keeps our necks moist all the time and I don't believe this is conducive to good health, in the long run."

"That lapel coat with the roll-down shirt collar gives the neck necessary freedom and general comfort. Besides, it has a natty look."